

FIGHTING IN EGYPT.

ARABI PACHA OPENS A MASKED BATTERY ON GEN. WOOD.

Skirmishing Along the Line of the Mahmoudieh Canal—The Khedive Watches the Fight—An Engagement at Shaluf—The British Victorious and the Enemy Demoralized—Arabi's Troops Retiring—De Lesseps Bines With the Egyptian Rebel.

A cable dispatch from Alexandria, dated the 19th inst., says: Six transports, with the First division, under command of General Sir Garnet Wolsey, and two gunboats, left the port on Friday night, to take position outside the harbor ready to start on Saturday morning. At 1:15 p.m. the transports and the ironclad fleet were steaming eastward, in the direction of Aboukir Bay. The warships had their topmasts lowered and their yards secured, with everything cleared ready for action. General Wolsey and Adye accompanied the transports in the dispatch-boat Salamis, and Admiral Seymour hoisted his flag on the ironclad Alexandria. The only vessels of the naval squadron remaining here are the Inevitable and the Inconstant. The Duke of Connaught and Generals Willis and Graham have gone to Aboukir. The Forty-ninth, Seventy-fifth, and Seventy-ninth regiments have been detailed to support the movement at Aboukir by an attack upon the left flank of the enemy. Fighting commenced this afternoon along the line of the Mahmoudieh Canal. The British used heavy guns, some of which were 7½ and others 12-ton guns. The Khedive and some friends watched with interest and excitement from the roof of the Ras-el-Tin Palace the departure of the ironclads and transports for their mysterious destination.

GENERAL WOOD'S RECONNOISSANCE. Major-General Wood and staff made a reconnaissance from the outposts at Ramleh without any intention of engaging in serious military operations. When near Arabi Pacha's outposts the enemy sent a steady shower of rifle bullets, accompanied by rockets and shells, among our men, from batteries masked by trees. The ironclad train proceeded to Mahalla Junction and opened fire with the forty-pounder, pitching four shots into the enemy's quarters. It is reported that four English soldiers were wounded during the afternoon.

A TRAITOR AT HEADQUARTERS. Information from headquarters states that a prominent person has been discovered to be in constant communication with the rebels. He has been arrested and confined on board an Egyptian man-of-war. It is reported that the person referred to is Hassan Pacha Chereh, Minister of Works.

AN ATTACK ON COLONEL LONG. Colonel Charles Long, the American consul, was attacked yesterday inside the Gaharti gate by about forty natives. Some soldiers arrived and dispersed the crowd. The ringleader of the assaulting party was arrested. It is supposed that the natives had attempted to stop Colonel Long as he was driving. He became annoyed and urged on his horse, inflicting injuries on some of the party.

[Colonel Long is a native of Maryland, and during the civil war commanded a company of the Eleventh Maryland regiment. He afterwards went to Egypt and served some time under the Khedive, distinguishing himself in the command of an exploring expedition in the regions of the Upper Nile. He was last year appointed consular agent at Alexandria.]

THE ENGLISH OCCUPY PORT SAID. Port Said was occupied by the English forces at 3 o'clock a.m. August 20. A dispatch from Port Said, dated August 20, 6 a.m., says: Rear-Admiral Hoskins, commanding here, has sent the following report: "We made all our arrangements yesterday for the advance. Commander Edwards with the boats of the squadron during the night occupied the canal, taking possession of the dredges, barges, &c., and also occupied Kantara. Before daylight Captain Fairfax occupied Port Said, and Captain Fitzroy, of the Inevitable, held Ismailia. All went well and there was no difficulty. Captain Fitzroy shelled the enemy out of Nefch. Commander Kane was slightly wounded. The ships with Admiral Seymour and General Sir Garnet Wolsey on board are in sight."

The gunboats Dee and Don entered the canal on the 9th instant; also the troopship Scerap. The Egyptian troops were disarmed without resistance and taken prisoners. On the 20th instant the British ironclads Inflexible, Tenebris, Superb, Agincourt, Monarch, Penelope, two gunboats and twelve troopships were lying in the harbor off Port Said, and the fleet was about to enter the canal.

The Khedive's Governor has addressed the Egyptian troops, telling them that those who were for the Khedive could remain and would not be molested, but those who were for Arabi Pacha had better go and seek him. The commander of the Egyptian troops, a fanatic of the worse class, who has been acting as Vice Governor, has escaped to Port Chendi with 120 soldiers. Arabi Pacha's Governor left for Ismailia three days ago. It is officially stated that the destination of the fleet is Ismailia.

THE SKIRMISH OF THE 19TH. In the skirmish on the 19th the Egyptians fired shrapnel shells ineffectually at an outpost of the Forty-sixth infantry, numbering 300, who were occupying temporarily an intrenchment. The Egyptian infantry then advanced to within about 800 yards. The Egyptian lines were most irregular, and some of the men apparently unarmed.

About five o'clock in the evening the British ironclad train sent out a car with a forty-pounder detached and sent about forty yards in advance of the engine, and fired two shells upon the Egyptians, who endeavored to execute a flank movement. The forty-pounder, after this movement was frustrated, fired toward Kad-el-Dwar. The Egyptians replied with shell, which burst between the train and the engine. The train then retired, firing during the retreat. The fighting ceased at sunset. The fortifications at Ramleh are being strengthened.

Arabi Pacha has deep cuttings well in advance of his intrenchments. A person of position in Alexandria, supposed to be French, has been arrested on a charge of communicating with Arabi Pacha, and sent on board a gunboat. The reconnaissance made this afternoon seems to show that the enemy's artillery and infantry have been weakened, but their big guns are still in position.

THE ENGAGEMENT AT SHALUF.

The London Daily News has the following dispatch, dated the 22d inst., from its correspondent at Suez: "I have just returned from Shaluf, where I witnessed the conclusion of a fight in which 250 of our men, including highlanders, blue jackets, and marines, brilliantly defeated twice their number of the enemy. The fight lasted from eleven o'clock this morning until nearly five o'clock in the afternoon. The firing of the Highlanders was remarkable for coolness and steadiness. The Gatlings in the tops of the gunboats worked with admirable precision, and did much execution among the enemy, who advanced within a hundred yards of the bank of the canal. The success was all the more brilliant owing to the extremely difficult nature of the country, which abounded with low ridges and water courses. Lieutenant Lang, of the Highlanders, gallantly

crossed the fresh water canal in the face of a hot fire and brought back a boat, thus enabling a company each of the Highlanders and marines to cross and take the enemy on the right flank. The enemy fought bravely. Their commander was killed."

A further report from Admiral Hewett dated Suez, quarter past six p.m., yesterday, makes the enemy's loss in the fight at Shaluf, 108 killed and 62 prisoners. The latter include 27 wounded.

The Daily Telegraph has the following dispatch from Suez: "The main body of the Arabs, 2,000 strong, has gone to Gemella, taking with it a quantity of railway stock."

ARABI. The News has the following from Ismailia, dated Monday afternoon: "During the shelling of Nefsch early Sunday morning, several trains, with troops, arrived from Zaqazig, but Arabi Pacha, who accompanied them, did not like the aspect of affairs and ordered a withdrawal of the troops. Rear-Admiral Hoskins and Vice-Admiral Seymour arrived here yesterday evening in a launch. General Wolsey arrived to-day. A considerable number of troops have already landed. Mahmoud Felmy who, it was reported, had been arrested in the native quarter of Ismailia, came yesterday to the outposts, accompanied by two officers, and surrendered. General Wolsey is now reconnoitering at Nefsch. At Port Said all the shops are open. The Arabs now fraternize with the Europeans. The place has quite a holiday appearance. The invading force there is estimated at seven thousand."

TENPIL'S MANIFESTO. The Khedive, in a decree charging Cherif Pacha with the formation of a Ministry, says: "In a troubled time like the present, the direct action of the sovereign authority should become more sensible and manifest. I shall therefore use the right to assemble the Council of Ministers under my own presidency. As Supreme Chief of the Egyptian forces I also intend to render my command effective, without, however, restricting the power which the Minister of War holds from me." Cherif Pacha has sent the Khedive, in reply to the latter's decree, a letter in which he states that he will address to the ploghes he took when he assumed office in December last.

THE EGYPTIANS DEMORALIZED. A dispatch from Suez, dated the 21st inst., says: "Four hundred men of the Seventy-second regiment left here this morning for Serapeum. When they reached that village they found it deserted and the railway stock carried off. From the end of the Bitter Lakes the enemy were seen in large numbers three miles off, retreating northward. The prisoners taken in the engagement at Shaluf state that Arabi Pacha forced them to fight, threatening to have them shot if they refused. They say the chief officers fled soon after the action began. The success of the British forces at Shaluf and the energy displayed by them in searching the coast toward Ismailia have thoroughly demoralized the enemy."

ARABI DINES WITH DE LESSEPS. Arabi Pacha was at Ismailia a few days ago and dined with M. De Lesseps. He reported that his troops were at Tell-el-Kehir strongly entrenched. Seven more of Arabi Pacha's officers surrendered on Tuesday. They allege that many more officers and men wish to surrender, but are afraid, owing to Arabi Pacha's spreading report that the English shoot all prisoners.

ARABI'S ACTIVITY. A dispatch from Alexandria, dated the 22d inst., says: "The smoke of numerous trains is again visible behind the enemy's lines. The activity of Arabi Pacha has increased in a manner indicating a complete change in his plans. In answer to our reconnaissance to-day his guns opened fire from various directions, showing that during the night the enemy's artillery had been much strengthened. A new battery, armed with six guns, has been placed in position. It now seems that at the first severe, caused by the discovery that the fleet had gone to the canal, Arabi Pacha withdrew a great proportion of his infantry to Damamrah, but that last night, on considering that some time must elapse before an advance can be made from Ismailia with a sufficient force to carry his defenses on the line up to Zaqazig, he again advanced to his old position, which he hopes to hold until the rise of the Nile will enable him to flood the country."

ALARMING RUMORS AT CONSTANTINOPLE. A dispatch from Constantinople, dated August 22d, says: "The hesitation of the Sultan to ratify the military convention with England is stated to be principally due to the receipt of anonymous threatening letters from Syria, Arabia, and Egypt. Alarming rumors are current here to-day that the Porte has received unfavorable dispatches from the Syrian governors. A Christian is reported to have been assassinated at Beyrut, and several others are said to have been maltreated at that place. The Druses of the Lebanon have attacked several Maronite villages. The governor of Damascus has asked for strong reinforcements."

ARABI'S FORCES RETREATING IN DISORDER. A dispatch to Reuters' Telegram company from Ismailia, dated Tuesday, says: "Since the engagement at Shaluf the enemy have left every position they held between Suez and Ismailia, and are retreating in disorder towards Zaqazig. The Indian cavalry will come on here."

LEAD OUT AND SHOT.

Thrilling Scenes at an Execution in Egypt.

Special Cor. N. Y. Herald. ALEXANDRIA, July 25, 1882.—As I was driving this morning to the Ras-el-Tin Palace I met Major French, of the Royal Marines, and about thirty Egyptian policemen, each with a blue ribbon tied about the left arm as a sign of loyalty to the Khedive. Behind these policemen were three Egyptians handcuffed and being led along by ropes tied around their necks. They were nothing but long black gowns—the galibis—and the middle Egyptian strongly resembled Barabas as represented in the Ober-Ammergau Passion Play. Behind the three Egyptians was a carriage containing a physician—Dr. Londinski—and three attendants. I told the driver of my carriage to follow the procession in order to see an Egyptian execution, and also to see how the Arab population of Alexandria would behave when they saw one of their brethren shot by Egyptian soldiers at the dictation of an English subaltern.

The procession passed through all the streets of Alexandria, and before we had proceeded a quarter of a mile we were followed by about 600 Arabs. In the Rue des Souks—where the famous massacre of Europeans commenced last month, and where the principal mafactor at the head of our procession was proved by the Mixed Police Tribunal to have murdered at least three Europeans—we made a short halt. Proceeding again to the Place des Consuls, and marching through the Boulevard de Ramleh, we passed through the Eastern Gate, and arrived at Pompey's Pillar, where another short halt was made. We then marched through the small Arab village of Carnou, and arriving at a hollow among the Roman catacombs we found a newly made grave. The principal mafactor—the man who resembled Barabas—was then blindfolded and forced to stand at the end of the grave that had been dug for him. At the English subaltern's direction five Egyptian gendarmes advanced to within ten paces of the man condemned to death. The other two criminals, who had been convicted of stealing, were made to

stand facing the grave and so that they could best appreciate the example that was about to be offered them. The five Egyptian gendarmes leveled their Remington rifles at the man sentenced to death. But at the command "Fire!" from their sergeant the hammers of their rifles simply clicked upon the cartridges, which turned out to be damp and useless. After a delay of five minutes—which must have seemed like five hours to the mafactor—new cartridges were obtained and the five gendarmes again leveled their rifles—but with the same result. The cartridges turned out to be spoiled. New cartridges were then distributed. The command, "Fire!" was a third time given. And for the third time there was only a click in the pan, and the wretched mafactor still stood at the head of his grave trembling with suspense. New cartridges were then obtained from the magazine—about a mile distant—and now for the fourth time the five Egyptian gendarmes advanced, aimed their rifles at the unfortunate devil, and, at the command, "Fire!" a rattling report was heard, and the convict fell into his grave. The doctor stepped forward and found that he had only been hit by two bullets—one tearing through his cheek, and the other making a hole in his leg. The man was now pulled out of his grave and propped up so that he could be again shot at. In the meantime he begged and implored for somebody to come and run a bayonet through his heart. The five Egyptian gendarmes, however, again advanced, this time to within about eight paces of their target, and for the fifth time the command was given to fire. The result of this fusillade was that he was riddled with bullets, not one of which, however, had struck him in a vital spot, and the man was still writhing in the dust, covered with streams of blood. The sergeant of gendarmes then came forward, put the muzzle of his rifle to the poor wretch's ear, pulled the trigger, and the cartridge happening to be a good one, the man's head was blown to pieces. Just as the remains of the convict were being buried a man came out and shouted in Arabic, "Now is the time to kill me Christians!" Looking around me I found that besides three English officers, a few newspaper correspondents, and some dozen European spectators the whole assembly, of perhaps a thousand persons, were all Arabs. There was no English post within the distance of half a mile. A young employee of the Eastern Telegraph Company promptly colored the Arab who had uttered the dangerous cry and the gendarmes took him in charge, and, together with the two thieves who had been brought out to witness the execution, he was handcuffed and marched to the police station in Alexandria.

OTHER FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. E. Dwyer Gray, member of Parliament, and proprietor of the Freeman's Journal, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment and to a fine of £500 for contempt of court in publishing a letter of Mr. O'Brien, editor of the United Ireland, accusing the jury which convicted Francis Hynes of the murder of John Doloughy of being drunk on the night previous to the day their verdict was given, and an article commenting thereon. Judge Lawson refused to adjourn the case to allow Mr. Gray to be represented by counsel. Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Davitt were put out of court. Mr. Gray, after being sentenced, was handed over to the custody of the city coroner. The latter evinced some reluctance to take charge of him, but Judge Lawson called upon him to do his duty. The coroner, whose intervention was necessary because Mr. Gray is high sheriff of the city of Dublin, then conveyed the prisoner to the Richmond prison. Mr. Gray, at the expiration of his term, must find sureties himself for £5,000, and two others in the sum of £2,000 each. The decision of the court has caused a great sensation in Dublin. Mr. Gray was Lord Mayor of Dublin for 1880, and was nominated a second time for 1881, but declined to serve. In the British House of Commons Captain Nolan, member for Galway, wished to call attention to the imprisonment of Mr. Gray, but he was ruled out of order. The following proclamation, signed by Mayor Dawson, of Dublin, and Messrs. Parnell, Dillon, and Davitt, has been issued:

CITIZENS OF DUBLIN: Without offering any opinion upon the sentence passed upon the Hon. E. Dwyer Gray, we deem it our duty to invoke the people to maintain calmness and a dignified demeanor. We are expressing the wishes of Mr. Gray in counseling our fellow-citizens to abstain from any gatherings in the streets that might lead to a breach of the peace. We require only calmness and forbearance in the present emergency. Let the citizens show prudence and self-control on this occasion.

A KING AND QUEEN ASSASSINATED.

Private telegrams received in London say that the troubles in Corea have culminated in a general insurrection, and that the King and Queen have been assassinated. The Japanese legation was attacked by natives belonging to the anti-foreign party. Japanese men-of-war have been dispatched to Seoul River. Subsequent dispatches confirm the truth of the revolution and the assassination.

ANOTHER STEAMER LOST IN THE ICE.

A London dispatch dated the 20th inst. says: The steamer Hope, commanded by Sir Allen Young, C.B., which left here in June last in search of the crew of the steamer Eira, has arrived at Porthead with the entire crew of that vessel. The Hope picked them up in Matotschkin Straits, Nova Zembla, on the 3d of August, they having lost their ship off Franz Josef Land, and journeyed in boats to the straits through the ice. Mr. Leigh Smith, commander of the Eira expedition, gives the following account of his experiences: On July 13, 1881, we steamed through pack ice, and ten days later sighted Franz Josef Land. We proceeded toward Cape Lindlov, which was close to the pack to the northward. On August 2, 1881, we went up Nightingale Sound, and thence to Eira harbor, and erected a stonehouse. On the 15th we started east to look for the Jeannette, but were unable to pass Berents Bank. On August 2 the Eira got nipped between a land floe and pack ice a mile east of Cape Flora, and sank before we were able to save many stores. We built a hut on Cape Flora of turf and stone, and covered it with sails. We wintered there, and during the whole time no signs of searv appeared. Twenty-nine walrus and thirty-six bears were killed and eaten. We left Cape Flora on June 21, 1882, in four boats, sailed eighty miles without seeing any ice, and reached Nova Zembla on August 2. When the Eira was nipped the back gained so rapidly that in two hours after it had been discovered it was necessary to abandon the ship. Hardly had the last man left the vessel when the ice ceased and the Eira rapidly sank. A tent was first erected on the ice, and the house was subsequently built.

All the boats of the Eira were saved. Most of the men saved some clothes and bedding. For sixteen nights the crew slept in a tent from which they were at times almost floated out by rain.

AN ARCHBISHOP SHOT.

Archbishop Gould, of the Roman Catholic diocese at Melbourne, Australia, has been shot at and slightly wounded. His assailant has been arrested. He is named O'Farrell, and he is a brother of the man who attempted to assassinate the Duke of Edinburgh at Sydney in March, 1868.

IDENTIFICATION OF MURDERERS.

The Dublin police have found three eye-witnesses to the massacre of the Joyce family. They have positively identified ten of the prisoners, and another of the witnesses has identified four of the ten as having been over-

heard plotting the murder. The police believe the tragedy to be the direct outcome of secret societies, with which the west of Ireland is permeated.

The London Daily News has the following from Cong, Ireland: "The prisoners are described by the people as the ten biggest devils in the country. The witnesses gave their evidence with the greatest firmness and without hesitation. Police protection is unnecessary, as the entire population are their body-guard. The people shook hands with the witnesses, saying, 'God bless you,' and expressing gratitude and joy that the murderous gang had at last been run to earth."

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Sir Woodbine Parish, the diplomatist and author, is dead; also the following: Edmond Alexandre Morin, the French painter and designer; Admiral Frederick De Lutke, the celebrated Russian navigator.

A deputation of Irish members of Parliament will be sent to America by the Dublin Mansion House Committee for the Relief and Protection of Evicted Tenants, to secure assistance.

A farmer named Leahy was shot dead near Killarney, Ireland, last Monday evening by a party of "moon-lighters." He was dragged from his bed by an armed party.

The small-pox is spreading at Cape Town, South Africa.

The majority of the French papers comment very unfavorably on the action of the British in occupying the Suez Canal. The L'Espresso describes the seizure as the act of a thief.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE board of directors for the Bazar, Industrial and Art Exposition, to be held in the grounds of the Capitol, November 25th to December 2d, 1882, under the auspices of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, for the benefit of the Garfield monument, as authorized by joint resolution of the House of Representatives and Senate of the United States, has been organized, as follows: Hon. David Davis, President of the Senate; J. Warren Keifer, Speaker of the House; Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan, U. S. A.; Mr. Justice I. M. Harlan, Mr. Justice Stanley Matthews, Mr. Justice Wm. B. Woods, Hon. John W. Thompson, Henry A. Willard, Col. D. B. Angier, Crosby S. Noyes, of the Star; General N. N. Anderson, General Albert Ordway, Major M. M. Parker, Col. Wm. G. Moore, Mr. Frank Hutton, Commissioner J. R. West, Major Merritt Barber, U. S. A.; Col. A. F. Rockwell, U. S. A.; Col. Richard J. Bright, Captain V. V. Cadore, U. S. A.; Gen. D. G. Swain, Commodore S. P. Carter, U. S. N.; Dr. C. B. Purvis, Col. J. O. P. Barnside, Gen. Wm. B. Hazen, Gen. T. L. Crittenden, Hon. Jno. A. J. Creswell, Captain Wm. H. Clapp, U. S. A.; Gen. R. D. Mussy, Commodore Earl English, U. S. N.; Colonel Hunter Brooke and Col. Geo. W. Hooker. Mr. John W. Thompson has been designated as president of the board, and Gen. D. G. Swain as treasurer.

Mr. F. T. Wilson as corresponding secretary, Mr. T. K. Sailer, Mr. J. S. Hollingsworth, Mr. W. Irwin as assistant corresponding secretaries. Already applications are being made for space, &c. The board will enter on its work at once, and will as soon as possible arrange details, which, when determined upon, will be published. Committees will be formed and announced within a few days. In the meantime those desiring space to make exhibits, or who in any way desire to aid in the enterprise, should address John W. Thompson, president of the board, Washington, D. C. It is hoped and expected that people from all parts of the country will join in pushing the exposition to a splendid success.

THE New York Commercial Advertiser prints an interview with Mr. Conkling on an article which appeared in the Albany (N. Y.) Journal recently, to the effect that Mr. Conkling, in one instance, endeavored to induce Governor Cornell to sign the bill relieving the Pacific Steamship Company from a city tax of \$100,000, and in another offered the Governor a bribe to sign the bill to exempt the elevated railroad from taxation. Mr. Conkling said, in regard to these charges, that he had not been in Albany, and that it was incredible that Governor Cornell could have been privy to the circulation of them. He spoke in a very general way about the attacks, and said until he had read them, as he would try to do in the course of a week or so, he could not say anything further. Mr. J. B. Houghton, president of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, publishes a card, in which he says Mr. Gould was absent from the city, and was never consulted in regard to the bill referred to, nor did Mr. Conkling have any connection whatever with it.

OUT of the appropriation of \$100,000 contained in the sundry civil appropriation bill for surveying public lands, Acting Commissioner Harrison has made the following apportionment among the various surveying districts: Arizona, \$10,000; Colorado, \$30,000; Florida, \$5,000; Minnesota, \$20,000; Nebraska, \$15,000; Oregon, \$30,000; Utah, \$20,000; Wyoming, \$20,000; California, \$25,000; Dakota, \$40,000; Idaho, \$15,000; Montana, \$30,000; New Mexico, \$20,000; Nevada, \$30,000; Washington, \$25,000; Louisiana, \$15,000—total, \$330,000. The act provides that \$50,000 of the aggregate shall be reserved for the examination of surveys made, and the Department reserved the balance (\$280,000) for emergencies.

POSTMASTER PEARSON, of New York, recently applied for an additional annual appropriation of \$47,000, to be used in increasing the clerical force in his office. Postmaster-General Howe some time ago appointed a commission to examine all the principal post-offices, and recommend such changes as would increase the efficiency of the service, advised a reduction of \$26,000 in the higher grades of salaries in the New York office. In reference to the request of Mr. Pearson for increase, the commission recommended that it be granted; but that the \$26,000 to be taken from the higher salaries employees should be added to a new appropriation of \$21,000, in order to make up the amount asked for. The report of the commission has been approved by Acting Postmaster-General Hutton, and Postmaster Pearson notified accordingly. It is thought that this arrangement will not only make the salaries of the clerical force more uniform, but that it will increase the efficiency of the office, and be a movement in the line of civil service reform.

A SENSATION was created a few days ago in Indianapolis in which the participating parties were Dr. H. R. Palmer, his wife, and Ephraim A. Admire, all of Chicago. It seems that during Palmer's absence from Chicago, about August 1st, Mrs. Palmer left for Indianapolis with Admire, who was a student in the doctor's office. Palmer knew nothing of their whereabouts until a day or two ago, when he went to Indianapolis in search of them. Palmer first swore out a warrant against Admire, charging him with the larceny of some of his property, and then proceeded to the house where they were stopping—a boarding house. Admire and Mrs. Palmer were in a sitting room when Palmer found them. The latter immediately opened fire with a huge bull-dog self-loading revolver, but Admire succeeded in grappling with him before any of the shots had taken effect, and a lively struggle ensued, in which the two men fought all over the second floor and out on a balcony, where Admire knocked Palmer down and held him until assisted by

others to disarm him. Palmer was taken to a police station but was subsequently released. He immediately returned to the boarding house to renew the fight; but in the meantime a constable had arrested Admire on the larceny charge, and Mrs. Palmer was found alone with her five-year-old daughter. Palmer attacked her most brutally and kicked her face shockingly, besides bruising her in a frightful manner. He would undoubtedly have killed her but for the timely arrival of the police, who took the infuriated husband into custody on a charge of assault with intent to commit murder. Mrs. Palmer claims that her husband has repeatedly maltreated her and forced her to leave him. Her object in going to Indianapolis was, she says, to obtain a divorce, and claims further that Admire, who is several years her junior, accompanied her as protector only. The boarding house people say that the relations of the pair had been perfectly honorable, and that no effort was made to deceive any one as to their relationship. Palmer is in jail; Admire has been committed on the larceny charge pending an investigation, and Mrs. Palmer is in a dangerous condition. A later dispatch says: There was an unexpected turn in the scandal yesterday when Mrs. Palmer announced that Dr. Palmer was a bigamist, having at present a wife in Cleveland known as Mrs. Anna Elwood. Palmer, hearing of her intention to file such a charge against him, suddenly disappeared. The habeas corpus proceedings for possession of the children were accordingly dismissed. Another complaint has been filed against Palmer charging him with attempting to murder. Admire and Mrs. Palmer, with the officers, are searching for him.

W. C. COOP'S circus left Cairo, Ills., early last Sunday morning in two sections, and when about forty-seven miles north of Cairo, the engine of the second section ran into the first train, completely demolishing the coach and killing three wagon drivers and wounding about twenty-five or thirty others.

RED CLOUD and several other Sioux Indian chiefs have been arrested for inciting troubles at the Red Cloud Agency, and are on parole. It is not known whether they will be tried or not. At present all is quiet at the Agency.

The Chinese employed on the railway works in British Columbia are warring on their bosses. Whenever an accident occurs they drive their foreman away. As the Celestials outnumber the whites in the country the relations between the races are becoming strained.

CHARLES HART and George alias "Plug" Martin fought a prize fight for \$500 a side in Chicago last Sunday morning. The fight lasted forty-five minutes, during which ten rounds were fought. Hart won the first knock down, first blood, and the fight.

ABOUT midnight last Saturday night five or six men broke open the door of Eli Cox's house, about five miles north of Ashland, Illinois, and demanded the old man's money. He showed them where it was and they secured about \$40. This did not satisfy them and they procured a rope and strung Cox up three times, struck his feet in the fire, burned his hands, and beat him fearfully. William Stiles and his father lived in a part of the house, but they were covered by robbers and could give no assistance. The robbers had horses tied in the woods near by and escaped. On Thursday last Cox deposited a large sum in the bank at Ashland. This was the money the thieves expected to get.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR has been in New York city, his home, during the last week. He has been the recipient of many attentions from various sources. During the week he was called upon by ex-Senator Conkling and other distinguished persons, and on Saturday last in response to an invitation extended by his brother and sister, Major Arthur and Mrs. McElroy, he visited Governor's Island. At half-past eleven a.m. he arrived at the boat landing on the New York side, where he was received by Gen. Hancock, Col. Gunther, commander of the post; Lieut. Miller, and several subordinate army officers. The President was very warmly greeted, and when he landed on the wharf of the island he found Generals Frye and Mitchell, and other members of Gen. Hancock's staff waiting his arrival. At the same time the national flag was hoisted on Castle William, and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired. President Arthur dined with General Hancock and during the afternoon many army officers called upon him. At 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon the President returned to New York and proceeded to his residence by way of the elevated railway. In the evening he was called upon by ex-Senator Conkling, Secretary of the Navy Chandler, and Assistant Treasurer Thomas C. Acton. An informal meeting of the Cabinet was held at the President's house, on Lexington avenue, last Monday, but nothing but routine business was transacted. All the members of the Cabinet except Secretary Teller and Postmaster-General Howe were present. The President, accompanied by his son and private secretary, and by Secretary Frelinghuysen, Attorney-General Brewster, General Hancock, Mrs. Frelinghuysen, and Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Jewell, arrived at Newport on Tuesday night. The President was met at the wharf by ex-Governor Morgan, of New York, whose guest he will be during his Newport visit. General Hancock went to the Ocean House, while the other members of the party were taken to cottages, as guests of personal friends. There were no formalities, the President simply dining with Governor Morgan and his family. On Wednesday he visited Fort Adams, attended Governor Morgan's reception, and formally received the Governor and State officials, and the mayor and city officials.

AN ORDER to quash the warrant against Col. Jno. R. Popham, late clerk of the United States district court, Richmond, Va., has been issued, and proceedings against him for forgery and embezzlement discontinued.

AT PORT JERVIS, N. Y., last Sunday, Jesse Mandeville, an employee on the farm of Mark Van Etten, was shot and fatally injured by an eccentric old farmer named Philip Etting. Mandeville was walking past Etting's orchard and jumped over the fence to pick an apple from the ground. Etting saw him and fired, hitting Mandeville in the back, below the region of the heart. The doctors say that he cannot live. He is twenty-three years of age, and is known to be a quiet and inoffensive young man. Etting shot the hand of a tramp who was trespassing on his property about four months ago, and some twelve months since he locked himself up for three months in a garret to escape a judgment of \$6,000, although he is one of the wealthiest men of Port Jervis. Etting immediately disappeared after the shooting, and an excited lot of people are anxiously scouring the woods for him. There is strong talk of lynching.

IN CHICAGO last Saturday the Swedish consul and an attorney examined Robert Hilding, one of the Swedes arrested there some time ago for a trivial offense, who confessed to the murder of Sophia Dahlberg, in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1875. Though Hilding frequently confessed to the consul, when it was proposed to take his statement down he denied any knowledge of the murder of Sophia Dahlberg beyond what he learned from the Swedish papers at the time, and said that when he and Robertson were arrested in Chicago they believed that the police had spotted them for a crime committed by them in Canada, and that they put

up this confession and Robertson's alleged attempt at suicide in order to divert suspicion. Hilding says he can prove that he did not kill the woman, because he was in prison in Stockholm at the time. In the meantime Robertson has made a written confession, stating that Hilding smothered the woman with a pillow, while he (Robertson) stood outside as a watch.

THE morning issue of the Baltimore Day, a Democratic paper edited by Mr. William T. Crossdale, of the peach-growing section of Delaware, has been discontinued. Until further notice it will appear as an afternoon paper.

LATE on Friday night last week an altercation took place at Mill Creek, two miles from Pottsville, Pa., between Bernard Horne and John Gorman, respecting a fence between their property. After some explanation Horne walked away apparently satisfied, when he suddenly turned and emptied the contents of a shot-gun in Gorman's body. Gorman is 60 years of age, and reported to be dying.

THE Utah Commissioners arrived in Salt Lake City last Saturday. The Mormon Church has employed four leading law firms to defend the county officials, who are soon to lose their positions by reason of the August election lapsing, caused by the failure of the commission to arrive and place the machinery of election in motion under the Edmunds bill. Ten thousand dollars is set aside by the church to fight the new law.

GENERAL G. K. WARREN impoverished his family to pay for plans of the battle of Five Forks, the collection of testimony, and the general expenses of the recent court of inquiry. At Newport, R. I., a committee to raise funds for the General's family has been formed, and it is expected that a large sum will be obtained for the object intended.

CHARLES WARD, a negro thirty-five years old, who criminally assaulted Dorah Ellerman, a white girl eleven years of age, a year ago, was executed at San Antonio, Texas, on Monday last. The criminal had lost a leg and when hanged held his crutch in his hand. He spoke for twenty minutes on the scaffold, denying the justice of his sentence. There were no religious exercises. Ward's last words were, "Good-by, my friends." The drop fell at twenty-seven minutes past twelve.

A PARTY will be stationed in New Zealand to make observations of the coming transit of Venus. The party will be composed as follows: Edwin Smith, chief astronomer; Henry S. Pritchett, assistant astronomer; Augustus Story, photographer, and Gustav Theikuhl, assistant photographer. Mr. Smith, who is an assistant in the Coast and Geodetic Survey, will be in charge of the party. Their route will be via San Francisco, and they expect to sail from that port on the 1st of September.

CAPITAL TOPICS.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are at loggerheads on the subject of changes of subordinate officials. Commissioner Wood demands the resignation of Commissioner Morgan, but the latter declines to resign.

The health of Mr. W. W. Corcoran, Washington's great philanthropist, is much improved. He is still at the Greenbrier Springs.

The State Department is informed that the Marquis de Lorne, Governor-General of Canada, will pass through this country next month en route to British Columbia.

Arguments in the star route trial were made this week. The case will not probably reach the jury before the middle of next week.

Captain Henry C. Hasbrouck, Fourth artillery, has been detailed as commandant of cadets at the West Point military academy, vice Col. Lazelle relieved.

The catalogue of the War Department library, which has just been published, is perhaps the most perfect work of its kind that has ever yet been prepared. Mr. David Fitzgerald, librarian of the War Department, who is the author or compiler, has greatly increased the ordinary labor of such a work, but presents it in such shape that it is of interest to every student and even to the general reader. Mr. Fitzgerald, in his prefatory remarks, modestly presents the new features of this catalogue, which is not a mere list of the works in the library, but gives the authors separately, and also groups the works by subjects, so that a student or reader can at once find everything on any given subject or the works of any author that may be in the library.

In removing the old brick sewer which runs beneath the White House, built probably when the present Executive Mansion was erected, workmen came upon an old well, and near by it quite a large cistern. The tops of both were below the level of the sewer, and they were discovered by the caving of the dirt when they dug around the sewer. The well curbing is of blue stone, but it looks like clay, and is nearly ready to fall to pieces. These were probably dug before the original White House was built.

Company A, Washington Light Infantry, Colonel William G. Moore commanding, is in camp at Cape May, where the boys are enjoying themselves hugely.

THE TRIBULATIONS OF LABOR.

In order to refute the stories that have been published relative to the destitution of the Pittsburgh strikers, the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers has decided to have a daylight parade to-day (Saturday) to show "that they are neither naked, hungry, or starving." A meeting of the striking miners of No. 2 colliery, of the Red Ash Coal Company, Wilkesbarre, Pa., was held last Tuesday. The operators refused to advance their wages. A compromise was then effected by replacing the men they had discharged. This met the approval of the strikers, who have returned to work. The Knights of Labor met again at Frostburg, Md., Tuesday, and held a long session. An answer was received from the companies refusing another conference on the ground that they had given their ultimatum at the first conference, and another meeting for this purpose would be useless. After discussing the reply of the companies it was decided to declare the strike ended on Thursday, August 24, and it was ordered that the men apply to their different companies for tools on that day, and that such order be posted in the different lodges throughout the region.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN TEXAS.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury on Tuesday sent